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UNFPA

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND
PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Recommendation by the Executive Director
Assistance to the Government of Papua New Guinea
Support for a comprehensive population programme

Proposed UNFPA assistance:	$5.5 million, of which $4 million would be programmed from UNFPA regular resources. UNFPA would seek to provide the balance of $1.5 million from a combination of UNFPA regular resources and other resources, including multi-bilateral resources, when and to the extent such additional resources become available.
Estimated value of the Government's contribution:	To be determined
Duration:	Five years
Estimated starting date:	January 1992
Executing agencies:	Government of Papua New Guinea United Nations and United Nations agencies and organizations National and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
Government coordinating agency:	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

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92-04622

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Demographic facts

Population Total (000)	
Total	3,874
Males	2,010
Females	1,864
Sex ratio (/100 females)	107.8
Urban	613
Rural	3,262
Per cent urban	15.8
Population in year 2000 (000)	4,845
Functional age groups (%)	
Young child: 0-4	15.2
Child: 5-14	25.3
Youth: 15-24	21.0
Elderly: 60+	4.5
65+	2.4
Women: 15-49	23.4
Median age (years)	19.2
Dependency ratios: total	75.2
(/100) Aged 0-14	71.0
Aged 65+	4.2
Agricultural population density (/hectare of arable land)	79.6
Population density (/sq. km.)	8
Average annual change (000)	
Population increase	93
Births	137
Deaths	44
Net migration	0
Annual population total (% growth)	2.27
Urban	4.62
Rural	1.80
Crude birth rate (/1000)	33.3
Crude death rate (/1000)	10.6
Net migration rate (/1000)	0.0
Total fertility rate (/woman)	4.84
Gross reproduction rate (/woman)	2.35
Net reproduction rate (/woman)	2.00
Infant mortality rate (/1000)	53
Life expectancy at birth (years)	
Males	55.2
Females	56.7
Both sexes	55.9
GNP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1989)	890

Sources: Population density on arable land is derived from two publications issued by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: FAO Production Yearbook 1985 and World-wide Estimates and Projections of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Population Segments 1950-2025, ESS/MIS/86/2; gross national product per capita: World Bank, World Development Report 1991. Figures for population, total population by sex, population by age group, age indicators, urban-rural population, and population density (/sq. km.) refer to the year 1990; figures for average annual change, rate of annual change, and fertility and mortality are the five-year averages for 1990-1995. These data are from the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations, World population prospects: 1990.

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I. SUMMARY

1. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) proposes to support a comprehensive population programme in the amount of $5.5 million, of which $4 million would be programmed from UNFPA's regular resources, over a five-year period, starting January 1992, to assist the Government of Papua New Guinea in achieving its population and development objectives. UNFPA would seek to provide the balance of $1.5 million from a combination of UNFPA regular resources and other resources, including multi-bilateral resources, when and to the extent such additional resources become available.

2. The proposed programme for the period 1992-1996 is based on the findings and recommendations of a UNFPA Programme Review and Strategy Development (PRSD) mission that visited Papua New Guinea in March 1991 and on consultations with multilateral and bilateral donors, as well as with Pacific intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

3. The proposed programme aims to assist the Government of Papua New Guinea in the implementation of its population policy and the development of a comprehensive programme that would provide the framework for population activities in the country. The immediate objectives of the programme are: (a) to strengthen institutional coordination and monitoring arrangements for the implementation of the national population policy; (b) to facilitate the expansion of maternal and child health and family planning (MCH/FP) service delivery and improve the capacity of the health system and other community-based networks in service delivery; and (c) to intensify population information and communication efforts and to increase the level of awareness and understanding among politicians, religious leaders, and planners of the interrelationships between population and development.

4. All projects under the proposed programme, as in all UNFPA-assisted programmes, would be undertaken in accordance with the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action; that is, that population policies should be consistent with internationally and nationally recognized human rights of individual freedom, justice, and the survival of national, regional and minority groups (para. 14 (d)); that respect for human life is basic to all human societies (para. 14(e)); and that all couples and individuals have the basic right to decide freely and responsibility the number and spacing of their children, and to have the information, education and means to do so (para. 14(f)).

II. BACKGROUND

5. Demographic trends. Papua New Guinea had an estimated population of 3.9 million in 1990, characterized by a great diversity of ethnic groups and languages. Although data from the 1990 census are not yet available, the rate of population growth is estimated at 2.3 per cent per year and the crude birth rate for urban areas is reported to be 37 per 1,000. Projected population is expected to be about 4.8 million in the year 2000 and about 6 million in 2010, of which 1.21 million to 1.5 million would be in urban centres. Although the level of modernization is relatively low, cities like Port Moresby and Lae have started to grow rapidly, creating high levels of unemployment and contributing to an increase in social disorder. The age structure is fairly characteristic of developing countries, with more than 40 per cent of the population below age 15. A notable aspect of population variables is the great diversity that exists between provinces. Early transitional levels of mortality prevail in some parts of the country while the total fertility rate reaches 7 or more in some areas. Infant and childhood mortality rates as high as 72 per 1,000 and maternal mortality as high as 1,800 per 100,000 prevail in specific areas and among certain population groups. Endemic malaria is

still prevalent, and deaths related to non-communicable diseases and preventable obstetric disorders among women of reproductive age are increasingly significant.

6. Per capita gross national product (GNP) is $900 for 1989. Following World Bank criteria, Papua New Guinea would be classed near the bottom end of the lower-middle-income group. The country is experiencing considerable development problems. Conflict on the island of Bougainville has resulted in the closing of the copper mines that account for a large part of export earnings. As the conflict has expanded, other economic sectors have been affected, creating overall economic instability and dramatically declining export revenues. Areas critical to furthering the welfare of the people of Papua New Guinea include: (a) ensuring the carrying capacity of densely-populated and rural areas; (b) expanding the cash-earning opportunities in rural areas; (c) expanding the absorptive capacity of peri-urban areas; and (d) minimizing rural-urban inequalities. There is sufficient evidence from the current economic situation to conclude that the demand for services exceeds the current capacity of the economy. Projections of the need for health services and other infrastructure indicate that the economy's productive capacity is inadequate to achieve a structural transformation in the economy and in the desired level of general welfare. However, it should be noted that the rates of population growth and incidence of social, economic, political and environmental problems vary widely across Papua New Guinea. The lowest fertility levels seem to be in the densely-populated areas of the Highlands. The fastest growing sector is in the informal settlements around such urban centres as Port Moresby and Lae, where population is expected to double in about 8 years.

7. Recognizing the detrimental consequences of these population trends, the Government of Papua New Guinea has recently adopted a national population policy. The main objectives of the policy are to achieve sustainable development and to implement an integrated population and development programme with emphasis on a participatory approach to guarantee benefits to the people of Papua New Guinea from future economic development. The policy is composed of various programmes and its implementation is addressed through two major components: (a) the establishment of institutional mechanisms for coordinating plans and programmes related to population and development; and (b) the actual launching of the agreed-upon policies and programmes to ensure the achievement of the population objectives. Key areas addressed by the population policy include health, education and urbanization. As a first step, the National Population Council (NPC) has been established with a Population Policy Coordinating Unit as its technical arm within the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning.

8. Papua New Guinea is among the first countries in the Pacific that is shifting towards a strategic planning approach. Further, population goals are clearly spelled out in the National Population Policy document. The Government has a decentralized planning and implementation process that incorporates population policy directives within the planning process, particularly at the provincial levels. However, these efforts will have only minimal effect unless Papua New Guinea can reduce its heavy reliance on external aid. The latest consultative group meeting of donors in June 1991 concluded that a broad structural adjustment programme was necessary. The programme would include two components: (a) short-term stabilization measures designed to offset the negative impacts of the continued closure of the mines and the low level of agricultural export prices; and (b) medium-term (3-10 years) policies designed to strengthen the non-mining sector of the economy. These measures have been designed in the context of an economy that has problems in utilizing its land resources effectively, lacks skilled labour and must deal with specific problems in maintaining public order.

III. REVIEW OF UNFPA AND OTHER ASSISTANCE TO DATE

9. Up to the end of 1990 UNFPA assistance to Papua New Guinea amounted to $2.4 million for population activities. Despite some success in UNFPA activities, a number of constraints have hampered implementation. These were identified by the PRSD mission and included: (a) the lack, until recently, of a national population policy; (b) weak or inadequate infrastructure; and (c) inadequate training and insufficient staff mobility. Added to the above factors, the geographical diversity and complex socio-cultural make-up of the country have severely impeded the process of socio-economic development.

Maternal and child health and family planning

10. UNFPA assistance in the area of MCH/FP to date has amounted to $1.4 million. The first MCH/FP project, launched in 1973, emphasized the strengthening of training capacities and the provision of contraceptive supplies. The second phase of the project, which started in 1984, covered three provinces (Enga, Maobe and Central), which were priority areas for the Government of Papua New Guinea. These activities aimed at integrating MCH/FP into the primary health care activities of the three provinces. The project's activities focused on extending outreach services and creating a cadre of voluntary family planning motivators in villages. The project also worked to enhance staff training, provide necessary supplies and conduct a knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) survey on family planning.

11. UNFPA has also provided assistance to the Papua New Guinea Family Planning Association since 1984. The activities of the Association have been based in East Sepik Province and have focused on counselling, motivational activities and the supply of contraceptives, including condoms, injectables and low-dose pills.

12. In addition to expanding MCH/FP services through these interventions, UNFPA inputs contributed to such achievements as the establishment of community-based distribution (CBD) systems in the rural areas and the training of CBD agents. However, the availability and use of family planning services remains limited. Family planning clinics exist in urban areas, although convenient access to them is often difficult for many wage-earning women. In rural areas the availability of family planning services is dependent on the accessibility of MCH clinics and the ability of their staff to provide family planning counselling. Some health centres have family planning clinic days, and a limited number of aid post orderlies are trained to dispense family planning services.

Data collection and analysis

13. UNFPA extended assistance to Papua New Guinea for carrying out a comprehensive population and housing census in 1990 and for improving the technical capabilities of the Statistics Office. Due to the vast size of the country and its complex geographical and socio-cultural make-up, the census operation faced various constraints. Despite some limitations in coverage, the census enumeration was completed in 1990 and the analysis of census data started by 1991. This will be followed by the publication of the results and by undertaking various studies. The preliminary results of the census provided an overall direction for the National Population Policy, which was endorsed by the Government during the first quarter of 1991. UNFPA funding amounted to $712,000, which included vehicles, microcomputers, local costs for enumerators and supervisory training in addition to study tours in demographic analysis. The South Pacific Commission, which was the executing agency for the census, provided the necessary technical backstopping, while the Economic

and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) Population Division provided the necessary guidance in sampling and questionnaire design.

Population policy formulation and dynamics

14. UNFPA assistance was extended in the 1980s to the University of Papua New Guinea for the establishment of a population and development programme. In addition to the teaching of population dynamics and demographic training, the project conducted various studies on population dynamics in Papua New Guinea. In 1991 UNFPA approved a preparatory phase project for the integration of population factors into development planning and the establishment of a Population Policy Coordination Unit at the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. Through the above unit, UNFPA funded various activities, including the preparation and publication of the population policy document that was endorsed by the Cabinet. The project funded study tours for senior planning officials and the provision of equipment, including microcomputers, as well as short-term consultancy services. Total assistance amounted to $79,000 in 1991.

Women, population and development

15. UNFPA assisted the Government in establishing a National Women's Development Programme that seeks to mobilize women in the development of the country. UNFPA-funded activities aimed to improve population family life educational skills through a programme for women organizers and community leaders. Activities included training of trainers: a total of 100 field officers were trained each year, and they in turn were responsible for training of community leaders. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) served as executing agency. During the first phase, logistical and administrative arrangements were set up, materials were developed, and the production of textbooks for trainers, resource guides, posters and kits for provincial libraries was completed. Total assistance to date is $360,000.

Other external assistance

16. United Nations agencies active in the health sector in Papua New Guinea include UNICEF, which through its expanded programme of immunization (EPI) has been actively seeking to reduce infant mortality levels. UNICEF is developing its new country programme for the years 1993-1997 and has recently concluded a situation analysis of the children of Papua New Guinea. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has been cooperating with the Government since 1986. It recently approved a $21 million rural health development project.

17. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has been active in population-related fields through various subcontractors such as Family Planning International. Assistance has been extended to the national Family Planning Association for information, education and communication (IEC) activities, counselling and training. A $2 million project recently funded by USAID aims to expand family planning services and to promote the social marketing of contraceptives. Its main components cover advisory services, training and IEC.

18. The Johns Hopkins Program for International Education in Reproductive Health has been active in the country, supporting the Government in developing clinical protocols and IEC programmes. The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) has been supporting the national Family Planning Association in conducting a community-based distribution programme and in operating two MCH/FP clinics. The newly launched Child Survival project is assisting the Government in strengthening management, technical

and communication skills among health workers in order to enable them to deliver better child health care services.

IV. PROPOSED PROGRAMME 1992-1996

19. The first multisectoral programme of UNFPA assistance to Papua New Guinea is based on the findings and recommendations of the PRSD mission that visited the country in March 1991 and on the directives of the National Population Policy adopted by the Government in 1991. The objectives of the programme are detailed in paragraph 3 above. The programme strategy designed to achieve these objectives would be: (a) to increase the demand for and improve the quality of MCH/FP services as a priority; (b) to develop a comprehensive IEC strategy aimed at specific target groups; (c) to strengthen the system of data collection and analysis ensuring adequate and effective utilization of the data collected; and (d) to strengthen the institutional arrangements for implementing, monitoring and coordinating the National Population Policy and to assist the Government in establishing an effective mechanism to coordinate all donor assistance in the population field.

Maternal and child health and family planning

20. The major constraints in expanding MCH/FP activities are the cost and difficulty of extending the outreach of services and the ongoing problem of providing such services in areas experiencing increased levels of social disorder. Strategic interventions would focus on a joint reproductive health and family planning approach with specific objectives and indicators for measuring the outcome of each objective. Among the objectives in the area of reproductive health are: (a) to reduce the maternal mortality rate of 700 per 100,000 live births to 500 per 100,000; (b) to increase the number of pregnant women receiving prenatal services in rural areas from less than 40 per cent to 60 per cent; (c) to increase the percentage of institutionally supervised deliveries to 80 per cent; and (d) to increase the percentage of health centres and sub-centres that provide maternity waiting houses to 40 per cent. In the area of family planning the objectives are: (a) to increase the number of new female acceptors to 5 per cent of the target population by 1995 and increase the proportion of acceptors continuing to use family planning to 50 per cent; (b) to develop guidelines for family planning; and (c) to conduct a social marketing campaign for condoms. The training objectives would focus on the provision of in-service training to at least 20 per cent of health care workers in each health centre and sub-centre and the development of community participation programmes on reproductive health and family planning.

21. In order to accomplish these goals certain specific activities would be necessary. Programme management at the central and provincial levels needs to consolidated and coordinated with that of other programmes in order to reduce redundancies at the operational level. Service delivery needs to be expanded in a phased manner through the consolidation of the programme in each provincial capital before attempting further implementation in the rural areas. When MCH activities and the number of family planning acceptors have reached satisfactory coverage in urban centres and their immediate peripheries, the programme should be gradually expanded. The training of community health workers and community-based distributors needs to be strengthened. It is expected that approximately 300 health workers and CBDs would be trained, of whom a high number are expected to be women. Support for curriculum development and for MCH/FP motivation kits would be extended. Community-based distribution methods will need to be evaluated and the role of service providers expanded. There will be an ongoing need to distribute contraceptives in work places, and it will be necessary to set up a mechanism to accomplish this. Operations research would be supported since some of the proposed strategies are new to the country.

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22. UNFPA proposes to provide a total of $3 million for MCH/FP activities, of which $1 million would be sought from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources.

Information, education and communication

23. Papua New Guinea's population policy calls for an intensive and widespread IEC programme in both the formal and non-formal sectors. In the formal sector, population education is not covered in the school curriculum but population concepts are integrated into the teaching of certain subjects. In addition to the regular school system, there is a College of External Studies providing correspondence courses for grades 7 to 10. There are also vocational centres catering to a large number of children not included in the academic school system. However, it has been difficult to sustain the population education programme in these parts of the school system because of the critical shortage of qualified and committed staff. The non-formal sector, which includes a high of percentage of the population as well as of the target groups, includes numerous organizations and groups that have the potential to foster awareness on population issues.

24. The proposed programme would aim at assisting the Government in increasing awareness of population issues, institutionalizing population education, and intensifying the promotional activities for MCH/FP. In the formal sector, population and family life education would be established in all teachers colleges and at the University of Papua New Guinea. This would include development of a teacher training curriculum, workshops and specialized courses, which would address new areas of concern such as teenage pregnancy and AIDS, as well as provision of necessary logistics and audio-visual aids. Population messages would be promoted through the literacy and awareness programmes of the Ministry of Education. Support would be given to carry out surveys of the daily life of various diverse target groups in order to understand the best way to communicate population education messages to them. Support for sociocultural research by the University of Papua New Guinea and the National Research Institute is particularly significant because of the cultural diversity of the country. Research studies would aim to support the conceptualization of population education in the formal and non-formal system as well as to address the population implications of such social phenomena as youth unemployment, teenage pregnancy and rural-urban migration.

25. The strategy in the area of population communication would be to focus on increasing the level of awareness among all segments of the population through a series of seminars targeted at different audiences, such as married women, men, villagers in remote areas, etc. Support would be extended to the national Family Planning Association, and other NGOs, particularly the East Sepik Council of Women, the Melanesian Environment Foundations Barefoot Environment School, the Young Women's Christian Association and other church groups. Support would be extended to traditional entertainment forms of communication including the Walk About Theater, puppet shows and the National Capital District Theatre. Due to the extent of illiteracy in various parts of Papua New Guinea, support would also be extended to the radio and television network. Given the decentralized nature of the population programme, UNFPA would support efforts to maximize utilization of existing research findings for population education, including the results of social marketing studies and of KAP surveys conducted under the auspices of the Institute of Medical Research.

26. UNFPA proposes a total of $750,000 for population information, education and communication activities, of which $250,000 would be sought from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources.

Data collection and analysis

27. The PRSD mission identified various constraints in the area of data collection and analysis. These include the limited scope of the demographic data, problems of data availability and reliability, as well as lack of coordination between data users and producers. The 1990 population census encountered various difficulties in terms of logistics, coverage and quality of data. The PRSD mission recommended that the data for the census should be processed and analysed. The need to obtain demographic data at the subregional level is imperative and was among the urgent priorities cited by the mission. Demographic and health surveys need to be carried out that would not only give the basic data but would also facilitate fuller analysis of the underlying factors. In addition, support needs to be given to improve the civil registration system on a sample or pilot basis.

28. To improve the skills needed to carry out these objectives, UNFPA would support appropriate local training programmes, particularly at the University of Papua New Guinea, and would supplement this by long-term training overseas in regional institutions.

29. UNFPA would provide a total amount of $250,000 for population data collection and analysis.

Population policy formulation

30. In recognition of the enormous significance of population and development issues in Papua New Guinea, the Government is giving increasing attention to the integration of population factors into development planning. As such, UNFPA would support the Population Policy Coordination Unit of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning by helping to upgrade the skills of the Unit's staff. Support would be extended to increasing the Unit's technical capacity to coordinate and give advice to sectoral and provincial planning units as a way of improving the planning process by seeing that adequate attention is given to population factors. In addition to its technical and substantive role in integrating population factors into development planning, the Unit's pivotal role as the technical arm of the National Population Council would be supported. These efforts to upgrade and increase the effectiveness of the Population Policy Coordination Unit would centre on training, including support for various seminars and workshops.

31. UNFPA would also provide assistance to identify and carry out areas for priority research on population and development, with particular attention to issues related to women and to the environment. In this context, the capacities of the National Research Institute at the University of Papua New Guinea would be enhanced and supported.

32. UNFPA would provide a total amount of $500,000 for efforts in the area of population policy formulation.

Women, population and development

33. The Papua New Guinea Women's Policy was approved by the National Executive Council in January 1990. The policy reaffirms the Government's commitment to fully integrating women into the development process, clearly spelling out its role and assigning responsibility to key government departments in integrating women's concerns into the planning process.

34. UNFPA assistance in the field of women, population and development would therefore focus on supporting the implementation of the new policy. The proposed strategies are based on the Government's recognition of the role to be played by the National Council of Women, as well as that of non-governmental women's organizations, in mobilizing women to improve their status and to increase their participation in the country's development. Assistance to these groups would be extended by organizing training at various levels as well as by establishing an information base and formulating a communications strategy to publicize the availability of family planning services. Women's groups, particularly women's church groups, would be supported in promoting Safe Motherhood initiatives and the delivery of reproductive health services at the community level. A joint effort would be pursued with other donors to improve the existing database on women, support women's micro-enterprises and conduct market studies to identify the most feasible income-generating activities for women's enterprises. Rural women would also be targeted by UNFPA, and a sensitization campaign would be supported as part of existing literacy programmes in order to inform them of the availability of family planning services.

35. UNFPA proposes a total of $750,000 for the women, population and development sector, of which $250,000 would be sought from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources.

Programme reserve

36. The proposed country programme would contain a reserve of $250,000 in order to allow the Fund to respond to any unforeseen needs that may arise during the programme period.

Programme coordination

37. The Population Policy Coordination Unit of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning is responsible for monitoring population activities in the country while the Office of International Development Assistance (OIDA) of the same ministry is in charge of the coordination of overall development assistance. Day-to-day coordination and implementation of activities under this programme would be conducted through these two units and through other government departments in their respective areas. Owing to its considerable importance, ensuring greater collaboration and continuous dialogue between and among government departments and NGOs for monitoring the National Population Policy and programme activities would be main functions of the Population Policy Coordination Unit and the National Population Council. UNFPA would work closely with its partner organizations in the Joint Consultative Group for Policy (JCGP), notably UNICEF and UNDP, as well as improve coordination and collaboration with all major donors.

Programme monitoring, evaluation and management

38. The overall management of the proposed programme would rest with the UNFPA subregional office for the Pacific. All projects would have built-in evaluation components to monitor implementation at regular intervals and to assess the results and contributions of various activities to the achievement of the programme's overall goals. In addition to the standard monitoring procedures of UNFPA, greater attention would be given to sectoral reviews and evaluations, including independent in-depth evaluations in order to achieve qualitative improvements in the design and strategies of projects and programmes. A mid-term review is planned in late 1993 or early 1994. To the extent possible, this would coincide with other JCGP mid-term reviews, particularly those of UNDP and UNICEF. Whatever the mode of execution, UNFPA will make full use of available and appropriate national and regional technical backstopping capacities, complemented by the country programme

technical support team based in the South Pacific that will become operational in 1992 as part of the UNFPA successor support cost arrangements approved by the Governing Council in decision 91/37.

39. The UNFPA Director for the Pacific, assisted by the relevant support staff, would be responsible for monitoring all aspects of the programme as well as for coordinating field monitoring visits. The UNDP Resident Representative in Papua New Guinea, who is also the UNFPA Representative, would provide the necessary guidance and coordination of population activities.

Financial summary

40. As indicated in paragraph 1, UNFPA would provide assistance in the amount of $5.5 million over the five-year period 1992-1996, of which $4 million would be programmed from UNFPA's regular resources. UNFPA would seek to provide the balance of $1.5 million from a combination of UNFPA regular resources and other resources, including multi-bilateral resources, when and to the extent such additional resources become available. The table below shows how the programme would accommodate these two levels of funding:

	UNFPA regular resources $	Other resources $	Total $
Maternal and child health and family planning	2,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
Information, education and communication	500,000	250,000	750,000
Data collection and analysis	250,000	--	250,000
Population policy formulation	500,000	--	500,000
Women, population and development	500,000	250,000	750,000
Programme reserve	250,000	--	250,000
TOTAL	4,000,000	1,500,000	5,500,000

VII. RECOMMENDATION

41. The Executive Director recommends that the Governing Council:

(a) Approve the programme for Papua New Guinea in the amount of $5.5 million for the five-year period 1992-1996;

(b) Authorize the Executive Director to programme, subject to the availability of funds, an amount of $4 million from UNFPA's regular resources, over the period 1992-1996;

(c) Further authorize the Executive Director to seek to provide the balance of $1.5 million of the approved programme from a combination of UNFPA regular resources and other resources, including multi-bilateral resources, when and to the extent such additional resources from any of the above sources become available;

(d) Authorize the Executive Director to allocate the funds and make appropriate arrangements with the Government of Papua New Guinea and with the executing agencies.